

413 BC

SYRACUSE

Athenians were defeated by Syracuse
and Spartan forces

413 BC

Battle of Syracuse

#2 of Creasy's 15 Decisive Battles of the World.["]
The Athenian expeditionary force
was so badly beaten that the
decay of the Empire of Athens
began from this date.

413 BC

Battle of Syracuse

Decisive

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4BBC

(Rome)

Comitium as censor imposed a
tax on bachelors

413 - 404 BC

Second Period of PELOPONNESEAN WAR

Sparta invaded Attica, which was weakened by the great defeat of both her army and navy at Syracuse in 413 BC

DECLEIA occupied and Attica ravaged by Sparta, many of Athens' subject states revolted

Aegeades served Athens, then Sparta and then Athens in turn

Battle of ABYDOS (naval): won by Athens

Battle of CYRNUSS: won by Athens

Battle of NOTIUM (naval) won by Sparta

Battle of ARGINUSAE (naval) won by Athens

Battle of AEGOSPOTAMI: Won by Sparta (decisive)

Battle of Athens: won by Sparta ^{405 BC}

Leaders of Sparta: AGIS; MINDARUS
CALLICRATES; LYSANDER

Leaders of Athens: Thrasylus; Conon
The decisive victory at Aegospotami left the
Athenians with all their resources exhausted.
Spartans tore down walls defending Athens. Sparta
was now supreme in Greece.

DEC ELEA

During the lull between the SICILIAN WAR and the next outbreak of the Peloponnesian War, the Peloponnesians assisted invaded Attica and reigned a strong position at DEC ELEA, 14 mi north of Athens. From this secure place bonds were sent out into all parts of the country for plundering. The occupation of DEC ELEA

By the Peloponnesians cut off Athens
most important source of supplies.
Part of Attica was under Peloponnesian
control. The communication with
Athens was endangered.

413-404 BC

Third Period of Peloponnesian
War.

Sparta, by the advice of ALCIBIADES
resumed the war in Attica
and seized & fortified DECLETA
upon the advice of Alcibiades CHIOS,
MILETUS & LESBOS revolted from
Athens and Sparta & Persia, under
the Satrap TISSAPHERNES formed
an alliance. Alcibiades persuaded

to persons to break with Sparta and
secure the aid of Persia for Athens
& mitigate the overthrow of the govt
by the Oligarchic party at home, that he
could come in as the city's protector and
restore order. This was done and the Council
of the Five Hundred came into power with
full control.

413 BC → 399 BC

ARCHELAOS was king of Macedonia.
He succeeded his father PERDIKKAS II
He had 2 sons & 1 daughter (daughter of Elenike)

one son: ORESTES King 399 → 396 BC

other son: ALEXANDER ("the Little")

413-404 B C

1912 Dates J-BK

last nine years of the PELOPONNESIAN
WAR known as the DECLEAN WAR.

413 BC

Athenian defeat at Syracuse.
EURIPIDES "IPHIGENIA in TAURIS"

?

413BC

ARCHELAUS, patron of learning,
seizes throne of Macedon and
killed PERDICCAS, the king.

413BC

Egypt regained its independence

413 BC

Athens suffered heavy loss
during expedition against
Syracuse

413-399 BC

Archelaus of Macedonia moves
capital from Argos to Pella.

413 BC

Sparta occupies Deceleia.

Demosthenes at Syracuse.

Athenian force annihilated.

Sparta builds a fleet

Growth of Macedonia under Archelaus
India: Nanda Dynasty in Magadha.